NR. MORGAN AFTER FACTS

An Investigation of Isthmian Cana! Matters Proposed.

The Senator Introduces a Resolution Providing for an Enquiry Into This bill provides:

corporations with proposed ship canals in | teenth Street, the Isthmus of Darien, through Panama, and through Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Panama Canal Company and its financial added to the bill:

He went on to say that as late as April 30, 1900, that foreign corporation—bank-rupt, discredited by the Hayes Administration, discredited by its own conduct, had addressed a communication to the Presi-dent in relation to a bill pending in the House of Representatives. Such queer conduct had induced him (Mr. Morgan) to protose an investigation. There were two corporations, organized under charter of the State of New Jersey, one with a capital of 72, 200 mm. tal of \$25,000,000, and one with a capital c? \$100,000,000, for the purpose of acquir-ing cause concessions and rights." An Investigation Invited.

"I invite the Senate," he said, "to examine these charters carefully, and it will be ascertained at once that it is the duty of the Senate to make an investigation for the purpose of breaking down and checking and forestalling the vastest and most comprehensive monopoly that has ever been inaugurated in the United States under inaugurated in the United States under charters granted by the State of New Jersey. I may be asked do I expect to delay action on the House bill until this report comes out as to what these maranders are doing on the Isthmus of Darien. I do not. On the contrary, the object of the investigation is to enable the President of the United States to check, escape from, counteract, and destroy this conspiracy against the highest rights of the people and Government of the United States."

He recited the relative merits of the He recited the relative merits of the

Nicaragua and Panama routes, and the offers made by the latter company.

"It is an absolute impossibility for the Government of the United States to accept this offer, said he, and all honest men advise against it. Why, these Pana-ma people have dared to instruct the Precident as to whom the latter shall and

shall not appoint on the investigating com-mission. This is a great piece of impu-Mr. Morgan read from the reports of the Panama Company and the letters of its officials, to show how useless it would

be to accept the offers made. "The House has passed this bill," said, "by a good majority. It has spurned this foreign bankrupt company, and yet it has come to the President and asked him has come to the President and asked him to take some action. I have learned that for the purpose of monopolizing the water-ways of the isthmus, two companies have been organized in New Jersey. This monopoly must be broken down by the Senate of the United States. I don't want any delay in this matter. The President can break down this monopoly, and we can so ahead at once."

Mr. Morgan's Resolution. Mr. Morgan then offered the following resolution, which went over until he de sires to call it up:

Resolved, That the Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals be and are hereby instructed to enquire, examine, and report whether any and what combination of persons or of any cor-porations, is formed or is in process of formaporations, is formed or is in process of forma-tion, or is engaged in any pian or enterprise having for its purpose the mosopoly or control of any ship consi or railway across the lathnus of Darien, at Patama, or in the States of Nicara-gua and Costa Rica. That said committee will ascertain and report whether such combination or agreement is obstructive of the policy of the United States to gue and control a ship canal across the bilimus of Purion, or whether it is designed or contemplated by such agreement.

larges the Minnes of Burien, or whether it is designed or contemplated by such agreement to interfere with or to hinder or obstruct the United States Government in its diplomatic or other intercourse with any foreign Government on the subject of a ship canal across such isthmus, or whether such action on the part of such persons would have such effect if it is or shall hereafter be carried into execution.

Section 2. Said committee is instructed to enquire and report whether such plan or purpose as is mentioned or described in section 1 of these resolutions has the sanction of the laws or to control the rights of the people of France, or any other foreign country, in respect of any istlandan canal, or to exercise any corporate or other respectation, and whether with the laws or to control the rights of the people of France, or any other foreign country, in respect of any istlandan canal, or to exercise any corporate or other powers, rightfully of otherwise, in every such country; and whether the toleration of such preferations and efforts by the Government of the United States is call. the toleration of such pretensions and efforts by the Government of the United States is cal-culated to embarras the friendly intercourse of the United States with France, or any other

foreign country.

Section 2. That said committee is further directed to enquire and report whether every such rected to enquire and report whether every such plan or effort as is mentioned or described in section 1 of these resolutions is being pro-moted or has been promoted by the use of money in the United States, or elsewhere, or by issues, or promises to issue the bonds, or stock, or scrip, or debentures, of any corporation in the United States or in France, or in any other country. And properally to investigate such transmit-States or in France, or in any other country.

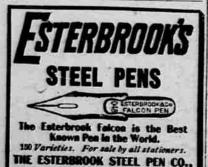
And generally to investigate such transactions so as to reach the real merits of the same and the conduct and purposes of the persons or corporations engaged in the same, to ascertain whether the same are honest or dishanest or are lawful or unjusted.

lawful or unlawful.
Section 4. In executing the orders contained in these resolutions said committee may boid its sessions during the sessions of the Senate or in the vacation or recess of Congress; and such sessions may be held on the call of the chairman of the committee, at any place in the United

of the committee, at any place in the United States.

Section 5. The committee is empowered to send for persons and papers, and to examine sitnesses, under oath, to be administered by the chairman, or by any member of the committee; and for the purpose of conducting the examination of witnesses, and by order of the committee, three members thereof shall constitute a quorum. Section 6. The committee may employ stenografters to take down and report the testimony of the witnesses, and may cause the same to be printed, from time to time and in confidence, for the use of the committee, at the Government Printing Office, in Washington, D. C.

Section 7. The necessary expenses of travel of the committee, its clerks and stenographers, and for stationary, and for the attendance and travel of witnesses, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, on the certificate of the chairman of the committee.



to, Comdon, M. J. 26 John St., N. Y.

THE DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.

Favorable Reports Ordered Number of Bills, The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia held an important meeting yes-

terest. The bill for the extension of Columbia Road east of Thirteenth Street was ordered reported favorably with amendments.

terday and transacted much business of in-

Dealings of Persons and Corporations With Various Waterways—
Panama Company's Proposition.

Mr. Morgan yesterday addressed the Senate on the subject of the Nicaragua Canal and offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals to investigate the dealings of persons and corporations with proposed ship canals in tenth Street.

In order to overcome the decision of the Mr. Morgan reviewed the history of the law, the following amendment has been

Panama Canal Company and its financial condition at the present time. He mentioned the fact of communications from the director general of the New Panama Canal Company, proposing that the American Government shall identify itself with that company, and said that such a course would involve the Government in very serious diplomatic troubles with France.

"It is," he said, "an absolute impossibility for the Government of the United States to accept the proposition. The proposition as presented is on its face so absurd that it can hardly be considered worthy of investigation but for the fact that it is pressed in every possible form and at every possible moment of time."

He went on to say that as late as April

The following bills were also ordered favorably reported: A bill to invest the Washington Humane Society with the control and management of the pound in the District of Columbia, with an amendment making appropriation for a new pound and giving the care of same to the District Commissioners A bill for the relocation of tracks of street railways in the District of Columbia.

A bill to regulate electric wiring in the District of Columbia A bill to regulate the practice of homeopathic pharmacy in the District of Colum

A bill providing that the District Police Court shall consist of two judges learned in the law, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of six years, or until their successors are appointed, and who shall each receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum, and that in case of sickness, absence, disability, expiration of the term of service of, or death of, either of the judges, either of the justices of the Supreme Court of the District shall designate some justice of the peace to discharge the duties of such police judge until such

A bill to permit certain burials in the lands of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of the District of Columbia. The bill to incorporate the Washington Telephone Company and to permit it to operate in the District of Columbia went

over for one week. A committee consisting of Mesers. Mc-Millan, Gallinger, and Martin was appoint-ed to call on the Committee on Appropriations and push the Memorial Bridge proj-

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

Mr. McCumber Addresses the Sennt on the Government's Policy.

The joint resolution defining the policy of the United States, relative to the Philor the United States, relative to the Phil-ippine Islands, was taken up in the Senate yesterday, in order that Mr. McCumber might make an address on that subject. "What is to be done," he asked, "with the islands? Are we to retain and govern them, or are we to turn them over to the Filiphos, or leave them to be occupied by foreign Governments. That it is to our commercial and financial interests to re-

commercial and financial interests to retain them the most ardent opponent of the
Administration cannot properly deay. That
our naval interests demand their retention
must be admitted. Who would throw aside
this wonderful opportunity at the present
time?"

Mr. McCumber stated that the Philipplace are by the treaty with Scale. pines are by the treaty with Spain a part

and parcel of the United States, and that any attempt on the part of the natives to secrede from the United States was insur-rection and would be punished.

Mr. McCumber replied that Luzon was as much a portion of the United States as is South Carolina. He stated that the flag meant the same thing over Manila as it did over the Capitol at Washington. "We have promised to guide their ship of state into a safe harbor, and we cannot now

Foraker to be the most outrageous docu-ment ever published under American au-thority, and which is said to give the Director of Cuban Posts more authority than a Romen Vice Consul, was made pub-lic yesterday, printed copies being distrib-uted to the members of the Senate in ne-cordance with a resolution adopted on Wednesday. The code contains sixty-four separate of-

fences against the Director of Posts and his authority, and gives him the power to punish violators of them. The sections quoted below give some idea of what constitutes an offence

"Whoever shall carry any letter, picket, package, or other mail matter on board any vessel which carries the mail, otherwise than in such mail, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than

months or by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars."
"Whoever shall knowingly transmit by private express or other unlawful means, or knowingly deliver to any agent of such un-lawful express, or knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited at any appointed place, for the purpose of being transmitted any letter, packet, package, or other mail matter shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than six months or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, o

by both such imprisonment and fine." RILLS FAVORABLY REPORTED

Committee Action on Three Propo sitions Before Congress.

A bill increasing the powers of the Marine Hospital Service in the matter of quarantine anchorage grounds, imposing fines for violations of the regulations, was favorably reported from the Senate Com-

Invorably reported from the Senate Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine yesterday.

A bill providing an annual appropriation of \$1,000 for arms, ordnance stores, quartermasters' stores, and camp equipment for the militia of the various States has been favorably reported from the Senate Military Committee. The present appropriation is \$400,600.

appropriation is \$400,000.

The committee also made a favorable report on a joint resolution permitting officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy to wear upon occasions of cere-mony badges of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Society of the Army of Santiago, and military societies comantiago, and military societies com-osed of men who served in the Spanish-

The Debate Continues for Four Hours in the Senate.

Consideration of the Amendment to the Postoffice Bill Appropriating \$725,000 for the Pacumatic System of Handling the Mails-The Proposition Attacked and Defended.

The Senate yesterday resumed the consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and after arguing for four hours the matter went over until today. The amendment appropriating \$725,000 for the pneumatte tube service was under discussion all day, and Messrs. Mason, Tillman, Hale, Chandler, Allison, Wolcott, Carter, Wellington, Hoar, and Lodge argued for or against this item.

Mr. Mason made a long address, favoring the pneumatic tube system, and especially advocating it for Chicago.

He wound up with a compliment to Mr. Milholland, who had taken hold of the invention and made it a great success. There had been no cloud, he said, upon Mr. Milholland's character except by "men who assassinate character and assassinate reputation to keep their friends driving

wagons and drawing pay."

Mr. Allison, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said that he had no doubt of the value of the invention, but still it was a fact that it did not dispense with the general distribution of mail mat ter by wagon. He was opposed to any in-crease of the pneumatic tube service; but favored an appropriation to carry out existing contracts. He regarded the pro-posed extension of the system as extrava-gance and waste of public money.

Favored by Mr. Chandler. Mr. Chandler argued in favor of the amendment, and said that it should be adopted without much cavil. It left the question entirely to the judgment of the Postmaster General. Should the Senate take a retrograde movement, and have that swift service arrested? For his part be was an advocate of the extension of the pneumatic tube service. He scouted Mr. Allison's prediction that the cost

would run up to several millions a year. "This will be a step forward, as the au-tomobile was a step forward," said he. "The Postoffice Department has tried the system and has found it to be successful. The world does move in spite of the Sena-tor from Iowa and we cught to keep pace with it."
"I would like to make a suggestion that

we amend the amendment by having the Government construct the tube service," said Mr. Tillman. "If the tubes are prop-erly constructed they will never wear

"No more will a South Carolina mule," added Mr. Chandler.
"No, nor a South Carolina nigger!" said.
Mr. Tillman. "Why does the Senator from South Carolina always bring colored people into his speeches?" said Mr. Chandler. "He makes me tired."

Mr. Tillman's Questions. Mr. Tillman injected a question as to why the Postmaster General should not be authorized to have the work done for the Government instead of paying every year as much for the use of the pneumatic tubes as their laying would cost.
"The Senator from South Carolina," Mr.
Chandler said, "tires himself and makes
other people tired by the speeches which

he interpolates into the remarks of other Mr. Tillman drew near to where Mr. Chandler stood, the latter drew back, get-ting farther away from the South Carolina Senator to the amusement of Senators and spectators. As Mr Tillman retired the Senator from New Hampshire came for-ward with a comedy air, as if he felt himself out of danger, and went on with his argument in favor of the amendment. Mr. Wolcott asked him whether he meant to Intimate that railroad companies were op-

Mr. Hale spoke of the importunities brought to bear in the past to have the number of daily deliveries of mail in the great cities increased. At first three daily Mr. Tillman stated that he did not be-lieve the Philippines, or the territory con-trolled by American troops there, were a part and parcel of the United States.

Mr. McCumber resulted that he did not be-to five, then to six, and now every hour of the business day, the banker, the broker, the merchant, and the retailer has his mail brought to him. Finally liveries had to be allowed in the great

> cities. "And the next thing that confronted Congress was the demand for pneumatic tubes, It will do good once in a while for the Senate," said Mr. Hale, "to stand up against these things. It will be a strengthening of the Senate in the country, if it opposes this section." scheme. It is a pure case of importunity,

and I protest against it."

Mr. Wellington argued for the amendment and asked why, if the pneumatic tube service was good for New York, it was not also good for Chicago and Baltimore. Mr. Carter also spoke in support of the amendment, which, he said, had had the support of all the members of the Post-office Committee except two. There was a wide difference of opinion, he said, be tween the committee and its chairman (Mr. Wolcott), and that difference did not reflect credit on the Senator from Colorado. A proposition that had been so viciously and unmercifully assailed by that Senator, Mr. Carter gave a synopsis of the plans groundless, unjust, and unfounded state-of the pneumatic tube companies which em-braced, he said, service to twenty-seven (Carter). cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, beginning

with New York. Those cities, he said, slightest feeling as to the suggestion of yielded 46 per cent of the total postal revenues and a net profit of \$19.491.000 a year | Chandler) that he (Mr. Wolcott) was in-The cost of the plant was estimated at suenced by railroad companies \$35,660,060, and it was proposed to give the Senator did not mean that. He had rervice at 10 per cent—which was, in view of the large deterioration of such property, a very small rate of compensation. He had had but one desire in his opposition of the large deterioration of such property, a very small rate of compensation. He had had but one desire in his opposition stated that the use of pneumatic tubes to the amendment. He believed that the largely interfered with telegraphic business in cities, giving as an illustration the fact that a letter posted at the Battery in New York would reach its address in Harlem before a telegram sent from the Field

Building. Mr. Lodge, while expressing his desire for an extension of the pneumatic tube service, said that he could not vote for

the amendment because it committed the Government to a great scheme without any restriction whatever. Mr. Hoar moved as a substitute for the



Nursing Mother: My baby is fretful and cross; I am nervous and restless; I can't sleep well, and what I cat does not

seem to nourish me. Doctor: Madame, you require a gentle stimulant. Take DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY, a teaspoonful in a glass of milk every two hours, it will insure refreshing sleep, your nerves will be strengthened and your baby will become healthy and strong. I have prescribed it for twenty-five years on account of its absolute purity. It contains no fusel oil. All druggists and grocers sell it, or you can send to Rochester, N. Y., for it.

Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street.

Great Sale of Housekeeping Specialties.

The warm weather prompts a hundred and one needs for home comfort and convenience-that are answered to your very material saving today by these timely offerings. Never elsewhere have such notably low prices prevailed for such highstandard values.

Refrigerators of Fame.

The Lapland-large size, suitable for boarding house or large families; fitted with all the latest devices for keeping ice and preserving food. Size 40x22x49—and will bold 125 pounds of ice. Regular list price

The Saks Refrigerator with solid antique oak case, removable ice chamber and water pipes; sliding galvanized iron shelves, packed with mineral wool and charcoal. Worth \$11.50, for

\$8.98.



hardwood case and strictly up-to-date in all attachments and improvements. Will hold 75 pounds of ice. Perfect Refrigerator. Worth \$13.50.

\$10.98.

Go-Carts.

Baby Carriages.

Baby Carriages, with reed bodies, roll edge. best hickory gear; bright steel wheels, with rubber tires; patent foot-brake; up-holstered in velour, Bedford cord, tapestry, plush or satin damask; some with removable cushions; with parasols

\$9.50.



Go-Carts, with reed bodies, closely woven; roll edge; best gearing: bright steel wheel, with rubber tires; desirable size and thoroughly reliable in every way.

\$5.98.

Genuine Rogers Silverware at Cost Prices.



Here's the guarantee that Rogers himself gives you and we back it up with our own-convincing that the GENUINE are to be had here today at less than is asked for

I guarantee the base of these guarantee the case of these goods stamped with my name and trade-mark to be 21 per cent Nickel Silver, the plating full standard weight of pure Silver, and superior to all other goods having a similar plate.

WM. A. ROGERS.

Tea Spoons, Each Table Spoons 6c. 13c.

Table Forks. Each, 13c.

Dealers would be glad to get them at these prices; but to protect you and ourselves we shall limit each purchaser to not exceeding six pieces of each lot. Also 100 dozen Knives made by Sheffield Sterling Plate Company; ta-ble and medium size; fully warranted by makers. Worth 18c, each.......120

Toilet Sets.

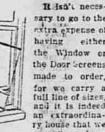
25 American and English Porceiain Tol-let Sets, all with slop jars to match; hand-somely designed and decorated in tints and gold in underglaxed effects; they are all different, but all of the chance Actival the shapes. Actual value \$6.50. Special-

\$4.79.

Dinner Sets. Choice of a large lot of Fine-grade Dinner Sets, of the combina-tion breakfast, dinner and tea composition; in three different rative effects; very bandsome and desirable, and fully worth \$14.50. Special-

\$9.95.

quicker



Screens and Screen Boors.

ary to go to the extra expense of having the Window or the Door Screens made to order. for we carry a full line of sizes, and it is indeed an extraordinary house that we

cannot supply. Cottage Window Screens, centre Other sizes at 19e 29e, and 39e.

Family Window Screens, with steel extension rod and light and durable hardwood frames. We are quoting special prices for to-day only—29c, 35c, 39c, and 45c, with usual 30c size 196 for.



Screen Doors, best quality wire cloth; all sizes \$1. Special 79c.

hanging; worth Screen Doors, light oak finish, fancy panels and wire cloth: strongly braced; all sizes; com plete for hang-Special.

Water Coolers.

Worth \$8.



\$1.09. Galvanized Iron lined Water el faucets-

½ gal. 3 gal. 4 gal. 79c. - \$1.29. \$1.69. Nursery Refrigerators, of the best

and most satisfactory make; \$2.45 sell regularly at \$3.25. Special

Gas and Oil Stoves.



ted; with two holes on top and oven below; reg-53.98 ular price; \$5. Special Ovens for Gas and Oil Stoves, at all prices up to \$2.98; but in this sale is a special that usually "King and Queen" Oil Cooking Stoves, with double burn-ers; regular 75c size and sort. Special

Money-saving Prices on Granite Ironware.



stead of 49c, only...... ...29-4-qt. Tea Kettles: instead of 3-pt. Double or Rice Boilers; instead of 59c, only 10-qt. Dish Pans; instead of 4-qt, Sauce Pans, with cover; instead of 49c, only.......29c 8-4-qt. Coffee Bollers; in-stead of 79c, only49c

1-2-pt. Drinking Cups; in-stead of 10c, only

Lawn Mower.



Lawn Mower, strong and durably made. and neatly decorated; all ready for use: worth \$3. Spe-

Ice Cream Freezers.



Gem: 2 qt. 4 qt. 3 qt.

\$1.38. \$1.89. \$2,19. White Mountain, 4 qt. \$2,09. \$2.59.

Garden Hose.



Garden Hose, 3-ply, composition; feet long; comp with nozzie: worth \$1.75. Extra lengths at 8c, 10c, and 12c

Reels for Garden Hose, made

of hardwood; strong and durable; worth \$1. Special

98c.

ommittee amendment the following: "For execution of existing contracts for transportation of mail by pauematic tube. master General, and as may, in his judgment be accomplished at reasonable cost,

mile-\$750,000. Mr. Wolcott, having charge of the bill, not with facts and figures, but with pon- | said that no matter what the provocation derous declamation, had been approved was, he did not propose to turn to any with unvarying regularity by the Postsoff Department for the past three years.

Nor should be for a moment have the public service would be injured by the amendment, and that it would end in the depletion of the Treasury of the United States without any corresponding return.

The adoption of the amendment, Mr.

Wolcott argued, would be simply opening the door to endless corruption, and to an extension of the pneumatic tube system at a cost of millions and millione Mr. Mason offered an amendment to the committee amendment providing that in no contract for pneumatic tube service shall 10 per cent of the actual cost of construc-tion and maintenance of the fines, plus the

without action on any of the amend-

nents the bill went over.

The House bill for the holding of a term of the circuit and district courts of the United States at Superfor, Wis., was further distribution of the reports of the States, which is 3.57 for the same period. Supreme Court.

Also Senate bill to authorize the con-

struction of a railroad bridge across the

amendment to the Sundry Civil bill providing for the curbing and paving of S Street northwest, from Phelps Place to Massachusetts Avenue. Twelve thousand dollars is appropriated.

To quench your thirst drink Heurich's beer.

THE FINANCES OF CUBA

Statement Showing Receipts and Expenditures in the Island-Comparison Between Cost of Customs

Service There and in the United

States - The Military Railroad.

lution of Congress.

The War Department yesterday completed the preparation of a number of fit acial statements regarding receipts and expenditures in Cuba, called for by resolution of Congress. It is claimed by the War Department officials that the statements prepared clearly answer all criticism on the colonial administration of Cuba by this country. One of the statements shows the total receipts and expenditures of the customs service of the island, and a comparison is made between the cost of the customs service in Cuba and the cost of

collections in the United States. During the calendar year of 1899 the receipts of the customs was \$14,875,990.52 and the expenditures \$518,357.32. The percentthe Postmaster General allow more than age of the expense of collecting the customs revenue is stated as 3.49 per cent, and for the first six months of 1899 was 3.30. The expense of the port of Havana was 2.37, lower than the percentage of cost of collection at any port of entry in the United States during the fiscal year of 1898. The expense in Cuba for the whole Also Senate bill to provide for the year is lower than that of the United

There was also transmitted to the Sepate by Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn a statement of the receipts and expenditures of Warrior River, Alabama.

Also House bill to enlarge the powers of the Department of Agriculture, prohibiting the transportation by interstate commerce of the information wanted by the Senate, the transportation by interstate commercial forms of game killed in violation of local laws.

At 5:50 o'clock the Senate adjourned at this time to furnish. It is explained that a complete statement of expenditures that a complete statement, in-Curbing and Paving of S Street.

Senator Money yesterday offered an incidental expenses from January 1, 1899, to and including June 30, 1899, will be forwarded as soon as received from General Wood. The report sent yesterday shows the total receipts of Cuba during the calen-dar year of 1899 to have been \$16,316,590.79, of which \$15,012,160,10 was from the cus toms service \$250,025.83 from the postal

service \$760 \$80.22 from internal revenue and \$293,584.51 from miscellaneous re-ceipts. A total of \$3,044,699.05 was ex-1 ended from January 1, 1899, to December 21, 1899, under the direction of the Depart. War Department's Reply to a Reso and Public Instruction, Department of Agriculture and Public Works, Department of Proceedings of the Procedings of the Proce State and Government, Department of Post-

offices, and in extraordinary expenses dered by the Military Governor. The extraordinary expenses amounted to \$448,679.92. In addition, they was expended during the period from July 1. December 31, 1899, the sum of \$4,377,020.56 for public works, ports and harbors, bar-racks and quarters, charities and hospita's, quarantine, municipalities, civil govern-ment, aid to the destitute, customs service, Cuban census, sanitation, rural guard, and administration and miscellaneous items. The largest item was sanitation, for which there was expended \$1,888,442.84. For barracks and quarters for the Am Mican troops

\$617,755.84 was spent. In addition to preparing these statements, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has had the Quartermaster's Department furnish him with a report on the construction of the military railroad at Triscornia, Cuba, including piers and constructions of ware-houses and maintenance of the road from September 30, 1899. Mr. Mcikiejohn explained in his statement that the construction of this road was a military necessity at the time, owing to the connection it would make with the United Railways of Cuba. With this line in operation troops were landed at the pler and transported directly upon the United Railway lines, and were not compelled to march through fever infected districts. The report shows that the total cost of construction, equipment, and maintenance was \$342,611.84, and that

the cost of construction, six miles of the line, was only about \$32,000 per mile. These expenditures were made from appropriations of the United States, but under an order issued by Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn that money expended for construction and reparation of public works upon lands the title of which was in Spain. should be paid back to the United States, full reimbursement was made to this coun-try from the Cuban funds of all amounts expended on the railroad in its construction



BALSAM gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling



Mason's Dyspepsis Cure never falls to give speedy and permanent re-lief. Comes in tablets. Two or three after meals promote natural digestion. Correct the worst con-dition of stomach and nerves

MASON'S HEALTH DEPENDERS.
Yellow Tabless Care Dyspepule.
How's Tabless Care Dyspepule.
Red Tabless Char Comparation.
Red Tabless Char Comparation.
No Calemet. Allow Sers Throat.
No Calemet. Allow of Vytum.
All Drugglets or said for price. H. T. MASON CHEM. CO., 515 4r-5 88, Phile., Pa.
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Carve Caterrh and all Information of Misoure Rembrace and
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